

A New Complication.

Railroads Will Not Handle Original Packages.

Original package dealers have received a knockout blow and it comes from the railroads. It is more effective, as the business in concerned, than if Judge Simonton had issued an order preventing them from engaging in the business.

It was learned yesterday that all of the railroads have refused to handle liquor shipped in original packages, as the term is defined by Judge Simonton, and consequently no shipments of separate bottles can be received in Columbia or in other portions of the state. The Blumenthal and Bickart shipment was expected here yesterday, but it is doubtful if it arrives at all. Another shipment of the same kind was expected from Savannah for another dealer, but it probably will not be received.

The railroads take this action purely from a business standpoint. Shipments made in accordance with Judge Simonton's order are not according to the classification as adopted by all the railroads. If shipped in the legal manner there would be double chances as to breakage and the railroads would be held liable for damage which would probably destroy all profits in the freight charges that they might receive.

According to the published classification of the associated railways, in a monthly pamphlet called "How to Ship," alcoholic liquors are classified differently and are shipped at different rates. The following, taken from this pamphlet, will show how the railroads require alcoholic liquors to be shipped:

Alcohol, in cans, boxed.

Alcohol, N. O. S.; same as whiskey.

Bitters; same as liquors, N. O. S.

Gin; same as whiskey.

High wines; same as whiskey.

Whiskey, in boxes or baskets, or in glass, packed in barrels.

Whiskey, in wood, N. O. S., (estimated weight 420 pounds per barrel).

Whiskey, domestic wines and domestic brandies, in wood, (estimated weight 420 pounds per barrel), owner's risk of leakage, value limited to 75 cents per gallon.

Whiskey, for export, in wood, must be charged at actual weight when obtainable. (When not obtainable, must be charged at estimated weight of 410 pounds per barrel).

N. O. S., in glass, packed in boxes, baskets or barrels.

N. O. S. means "not otherwise specified." It will be seen that according to these rules there are no provisions for shipping liquor according to Judge Simonton's decision. The railroads therefore will not accept shipments unless packed according to the regulations. It means a possible loss to them, through claims for damages, which the roads cannot afford to have.

Mr. Mancke, the agent of Blumenthal and Bickart, has been informed of the decision of the railroads and unless he can make some arrangements with the roads, or his firm does, the probabilities are that the original package store will not be opened tomorrow as expected.

The dispensary officials were very much rejoiced at this unexpected turn of affairs in their favor and they are more jubilant than ever. On the other hand some of the contemplative original package people are inclined to believe that the railroads are in league with the state. This is, of course, a supposition without any foundation in fact for railroads are run for the money which is possible to be made. A shipment by the state, an original package dealer or a blind tiger man is all the same to them so they pay the cash, and in this instance they seem fully to be carrying out the idea when they refuse shipments on which they are liable to be held for damages far in disproportion to what they might otherwise make.

The announcement of the determination of the railroads has not only made a commotion among original package people, but has very materially changed the situation.

Several of the local representatives of railroads have during the past day or two received instructions not to handle such business or solicit it. A dealer from Wilmington stated to a Register reporter that he had offered such a shipment in the city to the Coast Line, but it was refused. He declared that he knew no reason for it, but the statement above fully explains the reason.—Columbia Register 15th.

McLaurin's Illness More Serious Than Supposed.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Gov. Ellerbe received a dispatch from Bennettville, signed by Mr. George M. Crosland, Senator McLaurin's private secretary, stating, "Senator McLaurin's illness more serious than at first supposed," and asking the governor, who is a warm personal friend of the senator, to come down on the afternoon train. Senator McLaurin left the city the afternoon previous, after spending the day with the governor at the mansion, looking pretty well recovered by the dispatch calling him to Bennettville and left the city for that point at 5.15 o'clock.

A later telegram from Mr. Crosland made the same statement as that above as to the senator's sickness and stated further that Mr. McLaurin's physician had forbidden him making any attempt to resume his campaign work for the present.

At 11 o'clock last night, Gov. Ellerbe, in response to a request from The State, wired from Bennettville: "Senator McLaurin resting well. No immediate danger."

This leaves the campaign meetings to be attended by Evans and Irby, unless Duncan sees fit to go through the Pee Dee country with them.

Mr. McLaurin's friends are not very uneasy about his condition, although they feel that he has collapsed under the heavy campaign work he has been doing. They hope for his early recovery.—The State, August 15.

Death of Senator George.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Senator George of Mississippi died here today. Senator George was not a native of Mississippi, but had resided in that State since his eighth year. He was born in Monroe county, Georgia, on the 26th of October, 1826. After the death of his father, which occurred in the senator's early infancy, he removed with his mother in 1824 to Noxubee county, Mississippi, remaining there for only two years, and then going to Carroll county, where he maintained his legal residence until his death.

Senator George obtained his education in the common schools and did not begin his professional career until after the close of the Mexican war, in which he served as a private in the regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis.

He afterwards took an active part in the civil war, casting his lot with the south. He left the convention hall to become a captain in the 20th regiment of the Mississippi volunteers. He rose to the rank of brigadier general of State troops before the close of the war. When the war closed, Mr. George returned to Carroll county, resuming the practice of his profession and later entered politics. In 1879 he was appointed to the supreme bench and soon afterwards elected chief justice, in which capacity he was serving his State when first elected to the United States Senate in 1881. Had he been permitted to serve his entire term, on the 4th of March, 1899, he would have completed his 18th year in the senate. He had declined a reelection more than a year ago on account of his health, and Hon. H. D. Money has been chosen as his successor for the term beginning in 1896.

Senator George was well-liked in the senate notwithstanding a rather brusque manner. Those who knew him realized fully that beneath the outward crust was hidden a kindly and gentle disposition. He was also universally respected for his great erudition on legal and constitutional questions. Probably there has been no man in the senate during the present generation who had made greater research into constitutional questions or could discourse more profoundly upon the instruments of government.

The Greatest Crop Ever Made Now in Sight.

New Orleans, 15.—Mr. H. M. Neill, the well-known statistician, has issued a circular on the growing crop. After referring to the correctness of his estimate made in July, 1894, of the crop of the season, Mr. Neill says:

"At this moment for this year, the promise is equal to any previous year in every State but Texas, and on the present acreage, even allowing that Texas should fall short of her maximum production per acre by 1,000,000 bales, the outlook now is for a crop of at least 9,750,000 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 more within the range of possibilities. This figure of 9,750,000 is really very conservative, for a product per acre outside of Texas equal to 1894-95 would give 7,350,000 bales and a maximum for Texas would be 3,650,000 bales from which, allowing 1,000,000 off, you would have a crop of 10,300,000 bales.

The crop is now so far advanced from recent rains and heat that it will reach maturity and be independent of frost at an unusually early date. Should we soon have good rains in Texas her crop also would be near perfection and the possibilities for total crop would then be something enormous."

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Mr. Pom Kim Sob, president of the privy council of Korea and ex-minister to this country, died at his residence here at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon of acute consumption, aggravated by over exercise. He was 48 years old. Mr. Sob had been in poor health for many years and in the past year or two he frequently gave rise to serious concern. Last autumn, when he was appointed to the head of the king's privy council, a post ranking next to the throne, he was unable to proceed to his country owing to ill health and deferred his departure from time to time. With the approach of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, the king appointed him special commissioner to represent him on that occasion. The journey only aggravated his complaint, however, and the acute attack which hastened his demise was brought on by violent exercise in riding a bicycle last Saturday night.

Bloody Race Riot.

A Negro Was Charged With Murder.

He Shot the Deputy Who Went to Arrest Him.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—A special to The Commercial Tribune from Little Rock, Ark., says: The bloodiest race riot that has occurred in Arkansas in months took place at Palarm station, 30 miles from Little Rock, late last evening. Three men are dead, another fatally wounded and two others badly injured. The dead are: Harrison Kerr, colored; Charles Peters, colored; Charles Andry, white.

The seriously injured are: J. T. Clark, white, a telegraph operator, shoulder shot, probably fatal. A. E. Owens, white, deputy sheriff of Perry county, shot through the groin.

Owens had a warrant for Harrison Kerr, charging him with murder. When he attempted to make the arrest Kerr opened fired on the officer. The first shot struck Owens in the groin (the bullet striking silver in the trousers pocket), glanced and inflicted a serious wound. The money in Owens pocket probably saved his life. Andry and Clark went to Owens' assistance and five or six negroes joined in with Kerr. A pitched battle ensued, in which over 50 shots were fired. When the shooting was over Andry and Peters lay dead, Clark had staggered into his office and fallen upon the floor. Owens was lying in a ditch near the station and Kerr and the remainder of his companions had disappeared. The entire town was at the scene of the shooting and posse started in pursuit of the fleeing negroes.

Harrison Kerr was found dead in the road a mile away, literally shot to pieces, blood running from five wounds in his body. The other negroes who participated in the bloody affair continued their flight and have not yet been captured. The whole country is in a fever of excitement and should Kerr's associates be captured they will never come to trial.

Mills Starting Up.

Condition of the Cloth Market Much Improved.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 16.—Most of the cotton mills which have been stopped temporarily started on full time today. The improved condition of the cloth market and the reported advancement of the cotton crop served to restore a measure of confidence among manufacturers. The curtailment has amounted to about a quarter of a million pieces. The Eddy woolen mill opened its doors today after a four months' curtailment. It is planned to start only the dye house at present, other departments being opened as the work progresses. The factory employs about 300 hands.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 16.—The Lonsdale company's cotton mills today started, after a shut down, giving employment to about 5,000 operatives. It is stated here that the demand for woolen and cotton goods is on the increase.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16.—The repairs in progress at the Methuen cotton mills at Methuen are being pushed forward rapidly and it is expected operations will be resumed in some of the departments next Monday. The mills shut down Aug. 7, at which time it was stated they would be idle three weeks. The mills employ about 500 hands.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Naumkeag cotton mills resumed operations today after a shut down of 16 days. The mills will run 42 hours a week for the present. The plant employs 1,400 people.

Chester, Pa., Aug. 16.—The employees of George C. Haltzel & Co., manufacturers of worsted goods, have been notified that the wages paid in 1892 would be restored on Sept. 6th next. The notice was a surprise, as the restoration was granted by the firm without solicitation on the part of the hands. Haltzel & Co. employ several hundred people. Since 1892 two reductions of wages have been made, aggregating about 20 per cent., and until three weeks ago the mill has been running on half time. The firm has of late received many new orders and the employees are working full time.

By October next it is expected Japan will have a gold currency. A circular issued by the Specie Bank at Yokohama announces that from that date gold will be paid for Bank of Japan notes. At the present time the mint at Osaka is busy minting new gold coins, the twenty-yen coin being struck first. It is expected to mint 10,000,000 yen worth of subsidiary coins including fifty-yen coins within the year. The usual summer vacation of officials at the mint has been dispensed with in order to expedite the issuance of the new coins. It is learned that the Japanese government has decided to totally abolish the export duty from the commencement of the thirty first financial year—that is, from April 1 next—and this in spite of the fact that the budget for the year shows a deficit of revenue. This decision has been taken with the view of encouraging the export trade.—Bradstreets.

MEXICO IS ALARMED.

The Government Confronting a Serious Situation.

City of Mexico, Aug. 16.—Exchange on New York rose today on the fresh drop in silver to 131 and in some cases 140 was asked. Bankers in doubt as to what rate to make in view of the condition of the silver market. Dealings were normal. Exchange on London went to 21 1/4 pence, the lowest on record, and implying for this government in meeting the interest on its sterling debt a loss at the rate of \$2,000,000 per annum. The government can meet this by economies and using its surplus fund, but bankers here say the time has come when something must be done. It is not to be denied a very anxious sentiment prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver and many predict it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth less than one-third of gold.

As commercial crisis is hardly expected as merchants are not as a rule owing heavily abroad. The government and the country are confronting a serious situation, which is the worst in many years.

THE KLONDIKE CRAZE.

Something About the Situation From U. S. Commissioner Jones.

Washington, Aug. 16.—William J. Jones, United States commissioner to Alaska, assigned to St. Michael's, has sent to the interior department the following report on the gold rush in a letter dated at Dyea, Alaska, Aug. 4.

"There are nearly 1,800 people in Dyea and Skaguay routes and both trails are blocked. People are throwing away their packs and provisions and rushing headlong to the mines. Great distress, hardship and suffering and possible death from hunger and exposure is sure to follow next winter, an opinion that is entertained by all old Alaska prospectors who have visited that part of the world in late years and know the situation."

London, Aug. 16.—Mr. Louis H. Davies, Canadian minister of marine, addressed the London chamber of commerce today. Mr. Davies warned intending immigrants against the tremendous difficulties of the Klondike, saying they would go there at their own risk and that the Canadian government had not advised it. Hundreds and thousands, he insisted, were going there ill-provisioned with money or supplies and they would die in the passes before reaching the Klondike.

A Farmer Indeed.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. J. H. Manning, of Little Rock, Marion county, S. C. He was on his way home from the convention of the Cotton Growers' Association, which held two days' session at Galveston. The attendance of delegates was small, only four states being represented.

Mr. Manning is a fine specimen of manhood, and of the independent farmer. He was born and reared on the farm. His father was killed during the war, when he was only eight years of age. He is now forty years old and he has been working on the farm all of his life. He has never failed in twenty years to improve his condition. When he began farming, he planted fifty acres in cotton. This year, he has five hundred and fifty acres in cotton and two hundred and fifty in corn, oats and peas. He never fails to raise meat for his family and to have a surplus.

Mr. Manning contends from his own personal experience, that any farmer who devotes himself to his business can do well. In twenty years, he says, I have never failed to make money at farming. I can make both ends meet with 5 cents cotton, but I can make money at 7 cents a pound.

His land is not different from the ordinary farming lands in South Carolina and Georgia. He uses from 500 to 800 pounds of fertilizers per acre at a cost of from \$3 to \$5. His farm is four miles from Florence on a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line. There are fewer mortgages in his county than at any time within twenty years; and all the farmers who attend to their business are doing well. All farmers do not always farm.

We take great pleasure in having the testimony and the practical experience of such a farmer as Mr. Manning to demonstrate conclusively that the farmers of the South can make money by planting cotton and raising their own food crops.—Augusta Chronicle.

Pioneer Ladue, owner of Dawson City tells the New York World if this rush on the Klondike is not stopped people will die like rats next winter, from starvation, as they cannot eat gold and cannot buy food with it when there is none to buy.

The striking miners in West Virginia are going back to work. The say they have lost faith in the leaders.

FROM THE WIRES.

Laurens, Aug. 10.—Near Cross Hill Friday last, at a negro barbecue, Charlie Ropp killed Mart Workman. Both fired, emptying their pistols. Ropp was not struck and is at large.

Charleston, Aug. 10.—One of the most brutal crimes in the annals of this city occurred here to-night at 10 o'clock. A burly negro named Jim Nelson enticed a little eight-year-old negro girl from her home on the outskirts of the city and committed a fiendish assault upon her. Accomplishing his purpose, he left the child, who was a paralytic, to her fate. The negro was later arrested and lodged at the station house. The colored population are in the highest state of excitement but no further trouble is feared.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 10.—For a month or more people living near Bald Knob have been finding valuable pearls in a lake near that place. Hundreds of people have been opening mussel shells in search of the pearls and some rare gems have been found, some worth as much as \$300. A special from Bald Knob says a syndicate of Memphis parties have leased the lake for a term of five years for \$10,000. They will build a fence around the lake and begin work with a steam dredger. The lake is said to be the richest pearl producer in the United States.

The campaign meeting in Newberry Monday was quiet and uneventful. Duncan his made second speech in the present campaign. The other candidates made the same old speeches.

Real estate dealers in Birmingham are industriously at work launching another boom. It is not to be expected that they will have another season like that of a few years ago, when lots in the outmost suburbs sold for unheard of prices.

The New York merchants have secured reduced rates for merchants from points as far west as Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.

The striking miners in the Pittsburgh district are destitute and are appealing to the public for food to support their families while the strike is continued.

A mob stormed the Asheville, N. C., jail last night to lynch a negro rapist. The last report was that the mob had possession of the jail but the negro had been spirited away by the sheriff.

The Kentucky republicans have adopted a platform that protests against the civil service.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen, Capt. Marten, of the bark Ansgar, bound from Dublin to Onega, at the mouth of the Onega River, on the White Sea, reports that on July 13, when about two days' sail east of North Cape, the northernmost point of Europe, then being in Arctic waters, he saw a collapsed balloon which he believed to be Herr Audree's.

Adjutant General Watts will probably make public this afternoon a statement in regard to the protest in the matter of the election for colonel in the First regiment, and the much-talked of impending court of inquiry. It is understood that the whole thing is going to end in smoke by the withdrawal of the protest by those who filed it with Gen. Richbourg. This will put an end to the matter, and there will of course be no resultant court of inquiry.

The Tunis Lumber Mill and seven million feet of lumber were burned in Baltimore yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$600,000.

Two men lost their lives in the surf at Atlantic City yesterday.

The Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans, fought a duel near Paris yesterday. Prince Henri was wounded in three places.

There is little change in the strike situation in Pennsylvania. The miners are determined to hold out, but no violence will be attempted.

Parkersburg, W. Va., August 15.—At Harrisonville last night all the prisoners escaped from the Ritch County jail, including Erwin Brown, murderer, Mrs. Rena Harland and son, poisoners, and Husted, forger.

Micheli Angiolillo, the assassin of Premier Canovas, of Spain, has been sentenced to death.

It is reported in Rome that the Pope will ex-communicate Prince Henry, of Orleans, and the Count of Turin for duelling, which is forbidden by the Catholic Church.

Chief of Police Martin, of Charleston, may lose his job and Chief Bahr, of the dispensary constabulary is slated to fill the place.

Six men were seriously injured yesterday at the new fortifications on Tybee Island.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Canadian government has submitted formal proposals to this government to establish communication with the Klondike region in Alaska by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn canal into the centre of the Klondike district. The proposals have been under advisement. They have been approved by the British secretary of state for foreign affairs and were forwarded by the governor general of Canada through the British embassy to the state department and referred to the interior department. The papers are locked up pending consideration.

Mrs. Kate Gallagher, a school teacher of Galveston, Texas, was found dead yesterday with her throat cut and her body burned almost beyond recognition. Her 20 year old son and only child, has confessed that he murdered her to obtain insurance money to spend on a variety actress.

Old Dr. Hewson was distinguished for philanthropy. On one occasion the doctor had a case of malignant typhoid fever. He prescribed rest and nourishment for his patient.

"Give Dan plenty of chicken. He must have more nourishment."

"Shall I kill a chicken?"

"Yes, you'd better kill a young rooster; broil it well, and add plenty of butter. Patients with typhoid fever like plenty of gravy."

Dan's wife killed, dressed and cooked a fine chicken.

"That's about right," said the doctor, who was superintending the job, as he enviously eyed the chicken.

"Dan, how are you feeling?"

"First rate, doctor; first rate."

"Let me feel your pulse."

Dan extended his hand.

"You are more feverish than usual. I just ordered your wife to broil a chicken, but you can't eat it; you're too feverish."

"What shall we do, doctor?" inquired the wife.

"I see no way out of the difficulty but to eat the chicken ourselves. I once suffered from typhoid fever myself, madam."

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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BEAUTY HATH CHARMS

and all the charms which beauty likes best to don are shown in our grand display of fashionable jewelry for this season. Jewels like these would enhance the charms of the most fascinating belle, and surely no fair one would despise such brilliant aids to her beauty. Like personal loveliness, they conquer admiration on sight; they score new victories at every inspection. Those who look over our stock do not willingly stop with examination. Beauty may now be made easily irresistible by a few judicious purchases from our display of up to date jewelry.

L. W. FOLSOM,

Jeweler and Optician,

SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH,

Oct. 15.

Ohio River & Charleston Railway Co

SAMUEL HUNT, Agent for Purchaser.

In effect May 5, 1897.

CAROLINAS DIVISION.

NORTHBOND—(Daily except Sunday.)

No. 33. No. 11.

Lv Camden..... 2.00 p.m.

Lv Kershaw..... 2.45 p.m.

Lv Lancaster..... 3.25 p.m.

Ar Camden Junction..... 4.00 p.m.

Ar Rock Hill..... 4.30 p.m.

Ar Rock Hill..... 4.30 p.m.

Ar Yorkville..... 5.05 p.m.

Ar Blackburg..... 6.20 p.m.

Ar Blackburg..... 8.10 a.m.

Ar Patterson Springs..... 8.40 a.m.

Ar Shelby..... 9.10 a.m.

Ar Rutherfordton..... 10.00 a.m.

Ar Marion..... 12.20 p.m.

No. 32. No. 10.

Ar Marion..... 4.45 p.m.

Ar Rutherfordton..... 5.20 p.m.

Ar Shelby..... 5.40 p.m.

Ar Patterson Springs..... 6.20 p.m.

Ar Blackburg..... 8.30 p.m.

Ar Yorkville..... 9.30 a.m.

Ar Rock Hill..... 10.20 a.m.

Ar Rock Hill..... 10.20 a.m.

Ar Camden Junction..... 10.45 a.m.

Ar Lancaster..... 11.25 a.m.

Ar Kershaw..... 12.05 p.m.

Ar Camden..... 1.00 p.m.

At Kershaw

CONNECTIONS

No. 22 has connection with the Chester & Eastern Railroad at Yorkville, S. C., with the Southern Railway at Rock Hill, S. C., with the Savannah, Air Line, and Carolina Railroad, S. C., with the Lancaster & Chester Railroad at Lancaster, S. C., and with the South Carolina and Georgia Railway at Camden, S. C.

No. 33 North bound train has same connections as No. 32.

SAMUEL HUNT, President.

S. B. LUMPKIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.